

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Charleston hall may come along in time to glorify the triumph of Senator-elect.

The Texas colored men have improved on the original Mugwump. Down there they call it a Mugwump.

Somebody has heard the President say that he does not desire another term. We expect to accommodate him.

The business part of Main street ought to be paved with brick, and then the corresponding part of Market street.

The leaders of Forty-nine are not leading so much as formerly. They are also prophetic, and they have been found out.

It is a relief that the diversion of the irreducible school fund doesn't seem to prick the Democratic conscience.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis has arrived at the Permanent Seat. This may be the opportune moment. Look out for squalls.

"It looks as if Senator Camden's political robes were cooked," says the New York Tribune. That is what we have been thinking in these parts.

Mr. Gladstone has hit us again. He doesn't intend that the Irish question shall be trotted into a sectional issue. Oh, the levelness of that head!

Maybe some of the retired bank men in Canada would like to follow the example of embezzler Spear and come across the border and see a squall.

Now we shall see whether the President knows what Miss Cleveland contributed to the Mormon end of his inaugural address. Congress has given him a chance.

Seems that no liquor law is enforced in Wheeling, what is the encouragement to hope that prohibition could be enforced? This is one of the practical aspects of this practical question.

That may be a good scheme that is offered to West Virginia in the matter of Virginia's deferred certificates, but thus far we have not been able to see it. We seem to be asked to give something for nothing.

European war talk, an alleged growing severity of the drug and an effort to run a corner give an additional interest to quinine. The price in now sixty-five cents an ounce, and dealers in other cities say they expect to see it reach a dollar shortly, and nobody knows where it will stop.

There is a rumor, and said to be well founded, that on last Thursday one brief week ago the able editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer sent a complimentary telegram to the Hon. J. N. Camden, at Charleston, because he was to be elected by Republican vote in the Legislature of West Virginia.

How Greenley was in the habit of saying of anybody who told a deliberate falsehood that he "lied willfully and maliciously." It is enough to say of the above that the Intelligencer printed the news, which the Journal was glad to reproduce as news, and that the editor of the Journal is the inventor of his own remark, to which, out of the meanness of a mind capable of such an invention, he gives the small benefit of his circulation. His paper has had nothing but kindness from the Intelligencer, which has silently regretted, with the Republicans of Wood, the idiosyncrasy which has been a demoralizing influence in the Republican party of that county.

A man of the mental calibre of the editor of the Journal ought to content himself with being a fool, and not aspire to become the most shameless of liars. See!

NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

The Situation Somewhat Similar to That in This State.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18.—At noon at the joint meeting in the Assembly chamber eighty-one members were present. Senator Edwards offered a resolution to permit members to pair until Tuesday next. This was carried and a committee was appointed to arrange pairs. When the lack was completed, several members were announced as being paired, and President Fish declared that none of these gentlemen would be recognized in the joint meeting after to-day until Tuesday next.

A ballot for United States Senator was then taken, with the following results: Sewall, 35; Abbott, 35; Bedle, 3; scattering, 8. The only change from the previous ballot was that Speaker Baird dropped Judge Morrow and voted for Bedle. The assembly then adjourned.

Quong Song has been in jail over a year charged with having robbed the murdered detective, and during that entire time not one of his countrymen has paid a visit, nor communicated with him in any way. Nor will they have anything whatever to do with him. No one has called to see him except the jailor and even he can't converse with him. This enforced silence and terrible isolation has turned the prisoner's mind and the jail physician says that unless he is released within a few weeks he will become hopelessly insane.

Burned in their Dwelling. WOODSTOCK, O., Feb. 18.—Word comes from Dalton that the father and mother of State Representative Baughman were burned to death at that place last night. Their house took fire and burned so quickly that the aged couple were unable to make their escape.

MILLING COMPANY ASSIGNED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The Times-Star's Akron, Ohio, special says the Franklin Milling Company, in which Attorney General Kohler has an interest, has assigned. The assignee's bond is \$20,000. The assets and liabilities are said to be about equal.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOT

WITHOUT SPECIAL FEATURES.

Prominent Men Present.—Ex-Governor Jackson a Probable Candidate.—A Little Scene in the Senate Last Evening.—The Legislative Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 18.—There was only a moderate attendance at the joint assembly, the long speech of Senator McCree yesterday evidently having had a discouraging effect. Delegates Kincaid and Spencer were the only absentees.

The vote stood: John A. Hutchinson, 38; J. N. Camden, 37; A. F. Haymond, 11; Col. Dan Johnson, 1; Okey Johnson, 1; A. W. Campbell, 1. General Price voted for Col. Dan Johnson, having abandoned Mr. Newman's cause only at that gentleman's own request. Senator Scott cast the vote for Mr. Campbell.

Governor Jackson sat beside the President and Speaker during the session. Judge John J. Jackson, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Mr. Camden, Governor Wilson, Judge Okey and Col. Dan Johnson and L. S. Newman were among the spectators.

The Virginia Green and Greenbackers will to-morrow vote for Virgil A. Gales, of this county. W. S. F.

Ex-Governor Jackson and the Senatorship. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Ex-Auditor E. A. Bennett came up from Charleston to-day. The Intelligencer correspondent asked him the state of the Senatorial fight. "I believe the Legislature will elect a Senator," he replied.

"Who will it be?" "Ex-Governor Jacob B. Jackson. Several of us have been in Charleston during the last few days, doing a little miscellaneous work with a view to bringing about this. I feel safe in predicting that Jackson will be the man. If you bet on Jackson you have a reasonable chance for winning."

MASSON SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Marshall Schenck and District Attorney Watts are in the city. They will leave to-night for Charleston. James M. Mason has been in the city. He says he has beaten Camden and rescued the State from monopoly's grasp beyond a doubt. In consequence of this, the mere thought of which affords him great satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Shutting Out Windy Speeches in the Senate. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 18.—The Senate to-day adopted a five minute rule. A motion was made to except the Senators from Ritchie, Mr. Morris, and Raleigh, Mr. McCree, and this was adopted. But the President assumed the responsibility of declaring it lost, thus saving probably half the remaining week of the session.

The House passed a resolution requiring the special committee now investigating the Insane Asylum at Westcott to make its final report to the Legislature not later than February 25. The Senate refused to take up the resolution for immediate action.

Mr. Morris to-day introduced in the Senate bill 160, providing for the amendment of the Constitutional amendment to a vote of the people. The reference to a committee was, on his motion, dispensed with, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules to allow it to be read the first time this day.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate's action putting into effect from the bill amending the charter of the Wheeling, Martinsburg and Orphan Asylum. The act now only requires the signature of the Governor.

The House to-night referred Senate bill No. 53, the Davis railroad bill, to the Railroad Committee for amendment, after a vote taken, with the following results: Arrived this morning to look after this bill—perhaps.

The House to-day fixed Spencer, Boone county, as the location of the second insane asylum. The bill provides for an asylum on the banks of the Cheat river, near Newton Donahoe of Marshall county, is among the visitors here.

SENATOR CAMP'S DODGE.

He Attempts to Rush a Bill Through During Absence of the Republicans. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 18.—Both houses considered bills on the first and second reading this evening to allow the Republican members to attend the caucus. About 10 o'clock in the Senate Mr. Carr attempted to call a bill out of order, when Senator Scott, who had left the caucus a moment, objected.

Mr. Carr insisted and demanded the eyes and nose. The roll call showed no quorum present. The caucus members of the Senate, which being ordered, the doors were locked and the Sergeant-at-Arms ordered to bring in the absentees. He went to the Supreme Court room, where the caucus was in session and brought back the members.

Judge Maxwell arose and asked, "Mr. President, what does this mean?" When he was told he asked, "Who so grossly violated the proprieties as to make such a motion?" Mr. Oxley, who was in the chair, told him Mr. Carr had a motion to adjourn at once, and in spite of Mr. Carr's protest was adopted.

THE KING OF WEBSTER COUNTY.

The Death of "Quince" Harris a Noted Outlaw. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 18.—Word was received here to-day of the death in Pocahontas county, of John Quincy Harris, known all over the country as "Quince" Harris, a moonshiner and outlaw, formerly of Webster county.

Sergeant-at-Arms Dorr, of the House, having been arranged to by which he was to be allowed to return home without being prosecuted. He has been an outlaw for ten years, and spent much of that time in Texas. All the government officers feared him. He recently hurt one of his toes and amputated it himself with a chisel and the effects of the bungling operation were the cause of his death.

His career was a checkered and romantic one. He was engaged in illicit distilling in the mountains until a few months ago. He was formerly called the king of Webster county, and people from the section where he operated speak of him in terms of admiration.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 18.—Invitations have been issued for a ball complimentary to the Legislature February 21. The committee consist of Benjamin Brown, E. W. Staunton and Fred M. Staunton.

OPPOSED TO GREELY.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—Charles D. Clark, of this city, administrator of Lieutenant Kiliangberg, is endeavoring to arouse opposition to the confirmation by the Senate of Capt. A. W. Greely to be Chief of U. S. Fish Service. The reason given is that Greely is in the Arctic region.

MILLING COMPANY ASSIGNED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The Times-Star's Akron, Ohio, special says the Franklin Milling Company, in which Attorney General Kohler has an interest, has assigned. The assignee's bond is \$20,000. The assets and liabilities are said to be about equal.

BOISTEROUS WINDS.

A Train Derailed by the Force of the Blast. Number Injured.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—The winds have been raging here. From a light gale the storm grew to a hurricane.

It fell in over the entire eastern portion of Colorado on Wednesday night, and its velocity steadily increased until yesterday afternoon, when the gale reached 60 miles an hour. In Denver many buildings were unroofed, smoke stacks, chimneys, telephones and telegraph poles were leveled to the ground, and plate glass windows broken, causing a damage of several thousand dollars.

Outside of Denver the casualties reported are considerably greater than in the city. On the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, four miles north of Colorado Springs, a passenger train was wrecked by a high wind. The train, consisting of two sleepers, two passenger coaches, baggage and mail cars, was blown from the track, and the mail car, with contents, destroyed by fire. Had the accident happened while the train was on the high coast, a still sadder train wreck would have been the result.

A passenger train of three coaches on the Denver and South Park road, which left the Union Depot for Morrison at 8 o'clock, was wrecked by the force of the wind. The train was blown over a bridge and nearly all the passengers and train men were injured. One passenger had a leg broken and several others were badly burned.

On the same road the Leadville Express was blown over a bridge and nearly all the passengers and train men were injured. One passenger had a leg broken and several others were badly burned.

The worst of the season. ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 18.—One of the worst storms of this winter raged last night, and is not over yet. It was preceded by a fall of rain and sleet which ran along the tracks of the street cars, and which later froze, making it difficult to pass. Early last night it began snowing hard, and at 9:30 o'clock this morning blowing the first signs of letting up. Four to six inches have fallen, and a brisk wind is causing bad drifts. Trains in all directions are delayed, and about half the trains between this city and Minneapolis require two engines to pull through the cars. The mercury is 18 degrees above zero.

DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANOTHER FLOOD.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The Ohio river has reached a stage of 50 feet and has been rising in the six hours since 6 o'clock this morning at the average rate of an inch and a half an hour. Advice from up river points indicate that it is falling at Portsmouth. As the rain has been here for a longer of much higher water is not imminent.

THE WORST TO COME.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—An Evening Journal special from Lyons says: A heavy rain has been falling for twenty-four hours and the water is again rising rapidly, having already raised five inches. The gorge is being filled, and the water is again rising rapidly, having already raised five inches. The gorge is being filled, and the water is again rising rapidly, having already raised five inches.

WILL WALLACK DECLINED.

A Testimonial Offered Him by His Dramatic Colleagues. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A few days before Lester Wallack left for Florida, A. M. Palmer and Augustin Daly called on him at his theater and told him that there existed a general desire, not only in the theatrical profession, but among prominent citizens, to testify in some public way their esteem for him and his long and honorable career in the cause of dramatic art. They said that it was proposed to have the expression of this feeling take the form of a peculiarly unique testimonial production. The production of "Hamlet" had been considered, and if this play was decided on Messrs. Palmer and Daly were authorized to say that Mr. Booth would, no matter at what sacrifice of exalting engagements, come on to New York to play Hamlet, and that they would be glad to have him do so.

Mr. Wallack said that he was profoundly touched, but that he could not possibly accept the offer. He said that he had been offered a testimonial by the London theatrical community, and he was glad to have this expression of approval from people whose approval he valued, but he pointed out that while there was so much unredeemed poverty in the city and so many charitable organizations which were struggling to secure the funds necessary for the prosecution of their work, he could not consent to benefit by the proposed performance. He said that he would be glad to accept it as it was, but he felt constrained to decline. He will return from Florida a dinner will probably be tendered the veteran actor and manager. Messrs. Palmer and Daly estimated that the performance of "Hamlet" proposed would have drawn from the theatre between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

GAMBLER SHOT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—A shooting affray occurred in Gilligan's gambling rooms on East Water street, about 2 o'clock this morning, in which Louis De Silve, a well known gambler, received two wounds in the body from a revolver in the hands of Gus McCabe, the dealer in Gilligan's establishment. De Silve had been barred from the game by McCabe, and became so abusive that an encounter took place, in which the former drew a revolver and fired at the latter, who was hit in the chest and arm. McCabe immediately opened fire with the result above stated. The wounded man is resting as easy as possible. He will probably recover.

ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—A special to the Picayune from Greenville, Miss., says: L. O. Martin was shot and killed by George Wade near Bolivar landing, in a difficulty about money matters. Wade was acquitted by a jury, the verdict being that he acted in self-defense.

DONOVAN MAKES ANOTHER LEAP.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—Lawrence Donovan, the Brooklyn bridge jumper, leaped into the Schuylkill river from Chestnut street bridge at 7 o'clock this morning. He was arrested and held in \$500 bail.

THE TEXAS OUTRAGES.

THE BOASTED TOLERATION

Of the South-Franks Committed at the Elections and Citizens Driven from Their Homes—The Mormons Must Go—The Polygamy Bill Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Before the Texas Investigation Committee to-day Charles Bauer, German, was examined. He had lived in Brenham, Texas, twelve years. Witness was one of the committee appointed at the indignation meeting held at Brenham after the hanging of the negroes to condemn the outrages, the hanging and running men out of the country. It was a meeting of citizens regardless of politics. Probably, however, there was a majority of Republicans, but prominent Democrats took part. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the purpose for which the meeting was called. Witness had personal knowledge that "Joe" Hoffman, tax assessor of the county, and others had received a notice signed "Citizens" to leave the country. The receipt of these notices was stated publicly at the meeting and the fact was not questioned by any one. The riots and irregularities were talked about and no one denied the occurrence. They were alluded to in the preamble of the resolutions and the document itself declared it to be the purpose of the people of Brenham to protect all law abiding citizens in their persons and property.

Copies were sent to the committee to guard against the possibility of the resolutions being published in full. The committee appointed consisted of two or three Republicans and three or four Democrats. Men were appointed to the committee to guard against the possibility of the resolutions being published in full. The committee appointed consisted of two or three Republicans and three or four Democrats.

Mr. Hoffman and his property during the next ten or twelve days. By that time the excitement had died out. Mr. Hoffman had discharged the duties of his office and was doing so to-day.

W. H. Blount, (colored) County Commissioner, was recalled and identified a paper he found pinned to his saddle. It was as follows: "G. W. Brown, As Republicanism is dead in Washington county you had better resign and leave the county to the Democrats. The signature was a picture of a coon's head."

C. B. Potter testified that he received the following paper through the mails: "C. B. Potter: I have been waiting for some time for you to arrange your business and leave this county. This is to notify you that if you persist in staying many days longer you will be dealt with in a very severe manner."

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Lewis Bryant, a prominent Democrat, told witness that he had helped Hackworth to find a purchaser for his property, and had had hard work in keeping the mob off until the transaction could be completed. The man could get away. Witness told him that because of threats made against him.

W. H. Blount, (colored) farmer, was examined. He was a Republican candidate for the Legislature and was counted out by the opposition having 53 majority. Three years ago he was elected to the Legislature, but was not sworn in, as the Legislature was not in session, and at one the Republican tickets were thrown out. Witness thought he should have had about 1,000 majority. Witness received the following by mail:

BRENNHAM, TEX.

You are hereby notified to leave the county without further warning. (Signed) COMMITTEE.

A stranger, a white man, also gave him a verbal notice to the same effect. It was rumored that the colored people had planned an insurrection of which witness was to be the leader. There was never the slightest foundation for the rumor.

William W. Hackworth, one of the memorialists and still a resident of Brenham, was at the indignation meeting when Judge Kirk ordered the resolutions giving time for the citizens to leave the county. He was not sworn in, as the Legislature was not in session, and at one the Republican tickets were thrown out. Witness thought he should have had about 1,000 majority. Witness received the following by mail:

AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The Conference Report Agreed To—Provisions of the Measure. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Edmunds presented the conference report on the Utah polygamy bill in the shape of a substitute for both Senate and House bills. After a long debate the conference report was agreed to, yeas 37, nays 13. The bill now goes to the President. The first six sections of the bill apply to the prosecution for bigamy, adultery, and fornication. The seventh and eighth sections apply to the power of court commissioners and of the judges of the several counties to receive and return the bodies of persons who are charged with the crime of polygamy. They require a certificate properly authenticated to be recorded in the office of the probate court. The eleventh section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which provided for the incorporation of the Utah polygamy fund company and dissolves that corporation. The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the emigrating fund company upon probate courts, with certain exceptions. The thirteenth section provides that the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to the United States the property and corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 18, 1872, the proceeds of such estate to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the territory. The fourteenth section regulates proceedings in such cases. The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls the act of the legislature of the Territory of Utah, passed July 18, 1872, which